Historic, archived document

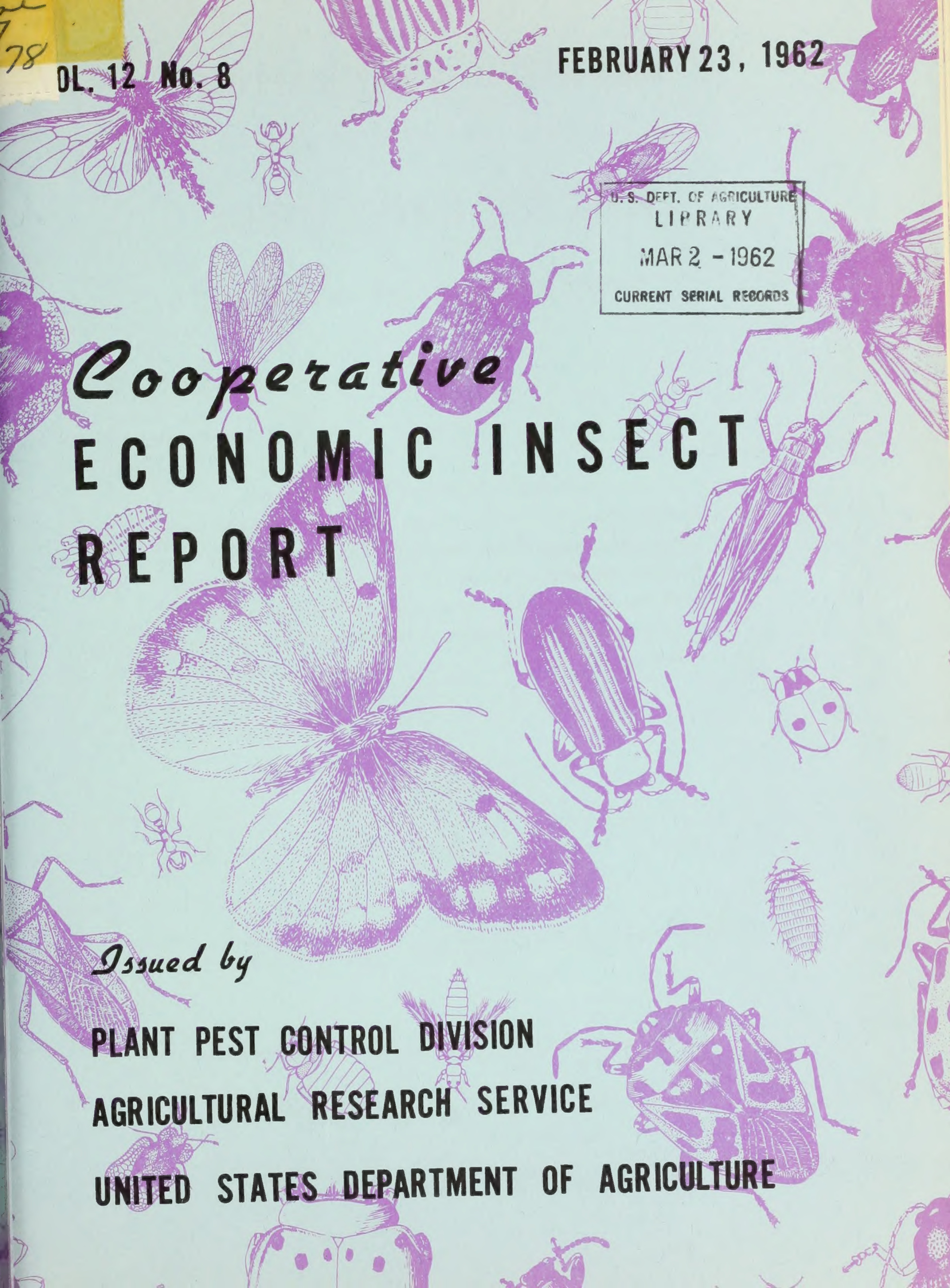
Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

78

OL. 12 No. 8

FEBRUARY 23, 1962

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY
MAR 2 - 1962
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS



Cooperative
ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Issued by

PLANT PEST CONTROL DIVISION
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

PLANT PEST CONTROL DIVISION

SURVEY AND DETECTION OPERATIONS

The Cooperative Economic Insect Report is issued weekly as a service to American Agriculture. Its contents are compiled from information supplied by cooperating State, Federal, and industrial entomologists and other agricultural workers. In releasing this material the Division serves as a clearing house and does not assume responsibility for accuracy of the material.

Reports and inquiries pertaining to this release should be mailed to:

Survey and Detection Operations
Plant Pest Control Division
Agricultural Research Service
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Volume 12 February 23, 1962 Number 8

COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Highlights of Insect Conditions

ARMY CUTWORM activity increasing in Texas and Oklahoma and larvae noted in Kansas. Damage reported in two former states. GREENBUG continues at noneconomic levels in Texas and Oklahoma. CRANE FLIES causing heavy damage to rangeland in Yokohl Valley, Tulare County, and damaging barley locally in San Benito County, California. Larval infestations of an ALFALFA WEEVIL (Hypera brunneipennis) expected to increase rapidly in Yuma County, Arizona, alfalfa. (p. 101). GREEN PEACH APHID populations medium to heavy on sugar beets and several other crops in central and southwestern Arizona and abundant on potatoes in Dade County, Florida. A LEAFHOPPER (Empoasca kraemeri) continues abundant and injurious to beans in Dade County, Florida. (p. 103). Several COCCIDS of economic importance in Florida on various ornamentals. (p. 104). ALFALFA WEEVIL eggs, larvae and adults present in alfalfa in 3 Georgia Counties. (p. 106).

Forecasts of Insect Conditions

GRAIN APHIDS and WINTER GRAIN MITE warrant close observation in Texas and Oklahoma as favorable weather conditions develop, and ARMY CUTWORM activity likely to increase in areas of country where damaging infestations were present in 1961.

Insect Detection

An APHID (Essigella knowltoni) recorded for first time in Wyoming (p. 105) and an ANT (Monomorium destructor) found for first time in New York (p. 106). Latter species not expected to survive out-of-doors in State. New county records are IMPORTED FIRE ANT in Fort Bend and Chambers Counties, Texas (p. 106), and a MEALYBUG (Cucullococcus vaccinii) in Del Norte County, California (p. 102).

Special Reports

Beet Leafhopper Conditions in the Southern Desert Areas of Southern Utah and Nevada, Southeastern California and Central Arizona - 1962. (p. 102). Movement of populations to cultivated districts in these and adjacent states expected to be generally light.

Hawaiian Insect Notes. (p. 107).

Status of Some Important Insects in the United States - Yellow-margined leaf Beetle (Microtheca ochroloma Stal). (p. 109).

****

Reports in this issue are for week ending February 16 unless otherwise indicated

WEATHER BUREAU 30-DAY OUTLOOK

MID-FEBRUARY TO MID-MARCH 1962

The Weather Bureau's 30-day outlook for the period mid-February to mid-March calls for unseasonably mild late winter weather to prevail over the entire Nation. Greatest average temperature departures - as much as 6° to 9° F. above normal-are expected to occur in the middle third of the country. Precipitation is predicted to exceed normal west of the Continental Divide with heaviest amounts along the West Coast. Below normal amounts are anticipated in most of the eastern third of the Nation, with near normal amounts in unspecified areas.

Weather forecast given here is based on the official 30-day "Resume and Outlook" published twice a month by the Weather Bureau. You can subscribe through Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C. Price $4.80 a year, $2.40 a half year.

WEATHER OF THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 19

The week's weather was unseasonably mild, except in the Northeast, with much cloudiness and frequent precipitation. Unseasonably mild temperatures have prevailed over all the western half of the Nation for the past 2 weeks and abnormally cold weather has persisted in the Northeast for the past 3 weeks. Maximum temperatures rose into the 80's in the South on several days and even into the 90's in the lower Great Plains. On the 13th, 78° at Valentine, Nebraska, and 84° at Nashville, Tennessee, set new records for February at those stations. The only important cold air outbreak occurred in the Northeast during the latter part of the period.

Precipitation was again heavy in most of California where weekly totals ranged up to 4 inches or more. Much of Washington, Oregon, and the Rocky Mountain region received over 0.50 inch of precipitation. Weekly totals were very light in the western portions of the Great Plains, but generally ranged from 0.50 to 1.00 inch from the eastern portions of the Great Plains to the Atlantic coast. In Florida, rainfall of about 0.25 inch in the northeast, 1.00 to 2.00 in the northwest, and 0.50 to 1.50 inches elsewhere in the State helped replenish soil moisture. Frequent precipitation in the Far West increased the snow cover in the Sierras and lower Cascades, with increases up to 50 inches in California. A midweek snowstorm moving from the upper Great Lakes eastward produced from 4 to 8 inches over the northern two-thirds of Minnesota, up to 12 inches in northern Wisconsin, heavy amounts in northern Michigan, and up to a foot in eastern sections of New York State, where as much as 2 feet were reported in the Catskill Mountains. Amounts were heavy in New England, except most of Maine and extreme northern sections, with falls of 8 to 20 inches over Rhode Island and central interior Massachusetts. Another snowstorm over the weekend produced heavy amounts from South Dakota and Nebraska to New England where the storm was still in progress as the period ended. Over 2 feet of snow fell during this storm at Sioux Falls, S. Dak. In Iowa, 10 to 20 inches fell in the north, 1 to 10 inches in the south, and drifts in some areas ranged up to 6 feet high. In central and southern Wisconsin, 10 to 12 inches with drifting closed many roads. Heavy amounts also fell in northern Illinois and southern Michigan. (Summary supplied by U. S. Weather Bureau).

CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECTS

ARMY CUTWORM (Chorizagrotis auxiliaris) - TEXAS - Heavy infestations destroying stand of replanted flax in De Witt County. (Heideman). OKLAHOMA - Heavy infestations on young alfalfa in Logan County; ranged 6 to 10 per square foot of soil surface; extensive feeding noted. Also reported in Kingfisher County; light numbers in Perkins area, Payne County, on alfalfa and wheat. (Okla. Coop. Sur.). KANSAS - Active on alfalfa on warm days in Stafford County about February 1. Larvae collected from wheat at Hays Experiment Station, Ellis County, on February 12. (Gates, Harvey).

SOUTHWESTERN CORN BORER (Zeadiatraea grandiosella) - OKLAHOMA - Of 20 cornstalks checked in one field in Perkins area, Payne County, 9 found girdled; 5 live larvae, 2 dead larvae and 2 without larvae. (Okla. Coop. Sur.).

GREENBUG (Toxoptera graminum) - TEXAS - Infestations continue noneconomic, but buildups may occur following unusually warm weather and accelerated growth of small grains. (Newton). OKLAHOMA - Populations continue at noneconomic level throughout State. Counts generally fewer than 5 per linear foot in Perkins area, Payne County. Some low counts noted also in Cotton, Blaine, Kingfisher, Mayes, Wagoner and Muskogee Counties. Close observations recommended. (Okla.Coop.Sur.). ARKANSAS - Surveys in small grain fields in Washington County negative. (Ark. Ins. Sur.).

ENGLISH GRAIN APHID (Macrosiphum granarium) - OKLAHOMA - Low populations in fields checked in Perkins area, Payne County; under 1 per linear foot. (Okla. Coop. Sur.). ARKANSAS - Surveys in Washington County negative. (Ark. Ins. Sur.).

A SPIDER MITE (Oligonychus stickneyi) - FLORIDA - Infestation on sugarcane at Perrine, Dade County, probably this species. (McMillan, Dec. 22, 1961).

CRANE FLIES - CALIFORNIA - Heavy larval infestations in barley at Hollister, San Benito County. Larvae of Tipula sp. rapidly denuding 10,000 acres of rangeland in Yokohl Valley near Exeter, Tulare County. (Cal. Coop. Rpt.).

GREEN-STRIPED GRASSHOPPER (Chortophaga viridifasciata) - KANSAS - Few active nymphs collected in Linn County on February 1; active nymphs observed in Riley County on February 10. (Peters).

WINTER GRAIN MITE (Penthaleus major) - TEXAS - Infestations continue noneconomic but may increase following unusually warm weather with accelerated growth of small grains. (Newton). OKLAHOMA - Light populations in scattered fields in Perkins area, Payne County; fewer than 5 per linear foot. (Okla. Coop. Sur.).

LEAFHOPPERS - ARIZONA - Medium populations of Empoasca sp. noticeable on alfalfa in Yuma County. (Ariz. Coop. Sur.). OKLAHOMA - Unidentified species becoming more common on small grains and alfalfa fields throughout the State. (Okla. Coop. Sur.).

AN ALFALFA WEEVIL (Hypera brunneipennis) - ARIZONA - Larval infestations appearing in some Yuma County alfalfa; infestations light, but expected to increase rapidly during the next few days. (Ariz. Coop. Sur.).

CLOVER LEAF WEEVIL (Hypera punctata) - OKLAHOMA - Larval populations of 2-3 per square foot of crown noted in Cotton County. (Okla. Coop. Sur.).

A SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE (Diabrotica undecimpunctata tenella) - NEW MEXICO - Adults present but light in alfalfa fields checked in Dona Ana County. (N. M. Coop. Rpt.).

PEA APHID (Macrosiphum pisi) - ARIZONA - Infestations continue light in alfalfa in central and southwestern areas. (Ariz. Coop. Sur.). NEW MEXICO - Populations remain light on alfalfa in southern counties. (N. M Coop. Rpt.). OKLAHOMA -

Light populations in fields in Perkins area, Payne County, and Guthrie area, Logan County; reproduction noted. Ranged 10-12 per square foot of soil surface in alfalfa in Cotton County. (Okla. Coop. Sur.). KANSAS - Check in alfalfa fields in Riley and Pottawatomie Counties negative. (Peters). ARKANSAS - Surveys of legume fields in Washington County negative; apparently extremely cold weather of January had a lasting effect on aphid populations in northwestern part of State. Above-normal temperatures prevailed past 2-3 weeks. (Ark. Ins. Sur.).

SPOTTED ALFALFA APHID (*Therioaphis maculata*) - KANSAS - Checks of alfalfa fields in Riley and Pottawatomie Counties negative. (Peters). ARKANSAS - Surveys in Washington County alfalfa fields negative. (Ark. Ins. Sur.).

THREE-CORNERED ALFALFA HOPPER (*Spissistilus festinus*) - ARIZONA - Infestations of 100 adults per 100 net sweeps present in some alfalfa fields in Yuma County. (Ariz. Coop. Sur.). NEW MEXICO - Adults present but light in all alfalfa fields checked in Dona Ana County. (N. M. Coop. Rpt.).

LYGUS BUGS (*Lygus* spp.) - NEW MEXICO - Adults becoming active in alfalfa fields in northern Dona Ana County; averaged 1-2 per 10 sweeps. (N. M. Coop. Rpt.).

VARIEGATED CUTWORM (*Peridroma saucia*) - OKLAHOMA - Populations of 1 per square foot on alfalfa noted in Cotton County. (Okla. Coop. Sur.).

FRUIT INSECTS

Coccids in Florida - MINING SCALE (*Howardia biclavis*), *Leucaspis indica* and *Aspidiotis lataniae* each infested 1 percent of 10,000 mango trees at Homestead, Dade County, on February 6. BROWN SOFT SCALE (*Coccus hesperidum*) moderately infested orange at Seville, Volusia County, on February 9. *Pseudaulacaspis major* lightly infested lychee at Homestead, February 6. SAN JOSE SCALE (*Aspidiotis perniciosus*) infested 25 percent of 500 pear trees at Glen Saint Mary, Baker County, February 13. (Fla. Coop. Sur.).

COTTONY-CUSHION SCALE (*Icerya purchasi*) - CALIFORNIA - Light infestation discovered on almonds at Valley Center, San Diego County. (Cal. Coop. Rpt.)

A MEALYBUG (*Cucullococcus vaccinii*) - CALIFORNIA - Heavy infestation on *Vaccinium parvifolium* at Gasquet, Del Norte County. This is apparently the first record of this mealybug in the field and a new county record; previous collection made on herbarium specimens from Siskiyou County. Det. by R. F. Wilkey. (Cal. Coop. Rpt.).

A MEALYBUG (*Rhizoecus kondonis*) - CALIFORNIA - Heavy infestation of one acre of prune trees in a nursery at Healdsburg, Sonoma County. (Cal. Coop. Rpt.).

LESSER PEACH TREE BORER (*Synathedon pictipes*) - FLORIDA - Infested 25 percent of 1,000 peach trees in a nursery at Glen Saint Mary, Baker County. (King, Feb. 13).

MEXICAN FRUIT FLY (*Anastrepha ludens*) - Texas - Three females trapped in Cameron County in January, making a total of 6 specimens for the season. (PPC, So. Reg.).

A FALSE SPIDER MITE (*Brevipalpus phoenicis*) - FLORIDA - Severely infested sour orange at Bloomfield, Marion County, December 6, 1961. (Hey, Henderson).

TRUCK CROP INSECTS

Beet Leafhopper Conditions in the Southern Desert Areas of Southern Utah and Nevada, Southeastern California and Central Arizona - 1962

The beet leafhopper (*Circulifer tenellus*) movement from the southern desert breeding areas to the cultivated districts of central and southern Arizona, eastern Utah and western Colorado is expected to be light to moderate this season; the movement to southeastern California, southern Nevada and to northern, central and southern Utah is expected to be light. This report concerns only the populations present in the far southern desert breeding grounds and does not have reference to populations that may have overwintered in local breeding areas in northern and eastern Utah, in western Colorado and western Nevada.

Time of Movement: This statement is based on present conditions. Movement of beet leafhopper into cultivated districts of central and southern Arizona and southeastern California is expected to start by late February or early March, movement into cultivated areas of southern Nevada and southern Utah is expected to start by late March or early April, and movement to central Utah and western Colorado is expected to start by late April. Weather conditions during the next two months will have a bearing on the amount of leafhopper population that moves from the desert areas to cultivated districts.

Southern Desert Breeding Ground Conditions: Beet leafhopper movement is expected to be light to moderate this year from most of the desert regions lying South of the 34 degree parallel and is expected to be light from those areas lying to the North of the 34 degree parallel. Rains during December and January have promoted good annual weed host development in most of the winter breeding areas in Arizona except for the far western area where suitable plant growth for leafhopper build-up was rather spotted in distribution at the time of the January survey. Storms during the latter half of January have undoubtedly germinated additional weed hosts since this survey was made. Conversely, drought prior to the December rains may have caused some reduction of the overwintering beet leafhopper population, before the annual weed hosts were germinated. Some chemical control of leafhoppers may be done this season by State and County Agricultural Departments in the Imperial Valley of southern California to reduce potential beet leafhopper migration from desert areas adjacent to croplands. Host plant distribution was found to be spotted at the time of the survey in portions of the winter breeding area lying North of the 34 degree parallel. The southern desert breeding grounds are considered to contain about 50,000 square miles of potential annual weed host area, of which an estimated 18,800 square miles showed widespread annual weed host development. Host plants were found at 38 percent of the 10-mile sampling points during the survey in 1962, compared with 34 percent in 1961, 53 percent in 1959, 70 percent in 1958 and 14 percent in 1957. The average number of leafhoppers found in areas where plants were present in the southern desert breeding grounds was 0.012 per square foot in 1962, compared with 0.02 in 1961, 0.014 in 1960, 0.05 in 1959 and 0.66 in 1958.

Summary: It is estimated from data obtained during this survey that overwintering beet leafhopper populations in the southern desert breeding grounds total 6.1 billion in 1962, compared with 6.3 billion in 1961, 8.6 billion in 1960, 3.0 billion in 1959, 235 billion in 1958 and 5.3 billion in 1957. Host plant distribution and beet leafhopper populations are heavier south of the 34 degree parallel but lighter north of the 34 degree parallel this season than in 1961. (H. H. Blakemore, Feb. 12).

GREEN PEACH APHID (*Myzus persicae*) - ARIZONA - Medium to heavy populations present on sugar beets and several other crops and weeds in central and southwestern parts of State. Sticky-board traps in Yuma County indicate that few winged forms are in the air. (Ariz. Coop. Sur.). FLORIDA - Abundant on potatoes in Dade County. (Wolfenbarger).

CABBAGE LOOPER (*Trichoplusia ni*) - FLORIDA - Appears to be increasing on potatoes and other vegetable crops in Dade County. (Wolfenbarger).

A LEAFHOPPER (*Empoasca kraemeri*) - FLORIDA - Continues abundant and injurious to beans in Dade County. (Wolfenbarger).

A SERPENTINE LEAF MINER - FLORIDA - Population low at Homestead, Dade County, on winter vegetables; became greatly reduced about mid-January. (Wolfenbarger).

COTTON INSECTS

PINK BOLLWORM (Pectinophora gossypiella) - FLORIDA - Collected on wild cotton at Flamingo, Cape Sable, Monroe County; det. W. Breidenbach. (Spencer, Jan. 30).

FOREST, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREE INSECTS

Coccids in Florida - OLEANDER SCALE (Aspidiotis hederae) infested tung trees at Tallahassee, Leon County, on November 27, 1961. WHITE PEACH SCALE (Pseudaulacaspis pentagona) severely infested Cycas revoluta on February 8 and lightly infested geranium on February 6 at Tampa, Hillsborough County; willow at Pine Castle, Orange County, on December 18, 1961; Brazil peppertree, Orange Lake, Marion County, on December 15, 1961; severely infested Ligustrum sp. at Pompano Beach, Broward County, on February 8; and peach at Glen Saint Mary, Baker County, on February 12. COCONUT MEALYBUG (Pseudococcus nipae) moderate to severe on paurotis and on cherimoya at Tampa, Hillsborough County, February 7-8. PYRIFORM SCALE (Protopulvinaria pyriformis) severely infested cajeput-tree at Merritt Island, Brevard County, on February 9; and lightly infested guava at Crescent City, Putnam County on February 8. CAMELLIA SCALE (Lepidosaphes camelliae) infested 75 percent of 1,500 camellia plants at Pine Castle, Orange County on February 5. TEA SCALE (Fiorinia theae) infested 1,500 camellia plants at Pine Castle, Orange County, on February 5; moderate to severe infestations on 3 plants at Merritt Island, Brevard County on February 9. Phenacaspis cockerelli caused moderate to severe infestations on bird-of-paradise plants at Merritt Island, Brevard County, on February 6. (Fla. Coop. Sur.).

CAMELLIA SCALE (Lepidosaphes camelliae) - TEXAS - Attack on camellia plants in Houston area, Harris County, probably this species. (Newton).

A COCCID (Parlatoria pittospori) - CALIFORNIA - Light infestation on leaves, twigs bark and trunk of cypress-pine (Callitris sp.) at Mission Bay City Park, San Diego County. (Cal. Coop. Rpt.).

A TREEHOPPER (Umbonia crassicornis) - FLORIDA - Early stage nymphs collected on lebbek (Albizia lebbek) at Saint Petersburg, Pinellas County; first collection for the year. (Bingaman, Feb. 8).

DOGWOOD CLUB-GALL MIDGE (Mycodiplosis alternata) - PENNSYLVANIA - Infested dogwood twigs in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. (Menusan, Feb. 10).

CYCLAMEN MITE (Steneotarsonemus pallidus) - FLORIDA - Severely infested African-violet at Lake Como, Putnam County. (Graham, Feb. 9).

A TUCKERELLID MITE (Tuckerella pavoniformis) - FLORIDA - Collected on eastern redbud, Gainesville, Alachua County, on November 27, and on Ligustrum japonicum at Lake Placid, Highlands County, on December 6, 1961. (Graham, McAulay).

INSECTS AFFECTING MAN AND ANIMALS

CATTLE LICE - UTAH - Controls have been applied to 5,000 cattle in Washington County, 150 cattle in Piute County and 600 cattle in Summit County. An additional 80 cattle treated with a systemic in Piute County for both lice and grubs. (Knowlton, Huber, Buck, Moore). OKLAHOMA - Heavy populations of Bovicola bovis on herd in Pontotoc County with one-fifth to one-third of the body area infested. An unidentified species continues to be reported throughout State; some control measures taken. (Okla. Coop. Sur.).

HOG LOUSE (Haematopinus suis) - OKLAHOMA - Continues present in east central and southwest areas of State. (Okla. Coop. Sur.).

COMMON CATTLE GRUB (Hypoderma lineatum) - OKLAHOMA - Activity continues in southwest, north central, central and southeastern parts of State. (Okla. Coop. Sur.). GEORGIA - Inspection of 20 cattle each in Pickens and White Counties were negative. Inspection of 31 cattle in Polk County yielded only one animal with one grub; 2 herds of 23 and 20 animals in Whitfield County showed 14 and 3 animals infested with average to be 2.9 and 0.8 respectively. (Johnson, Roberts).

NORTHERN CATTLE GRUB (Hypoderma bovis) - OREGON - Larva removed from neck of ten-year-old boy at Salem on January 25. Det. by Dr. M. T. James. (Goeden).

RABBIT TICK (Haemaphysalis leporispalustris) - PENNSYLVANIA - Heavy infestation on a dog at Oak Hall, Centre County. (Gesell, Jan. 25).

EAR TICK (Otobius megnini) - UTAH - Troublesome in herds in Washington and Beaver Counties, (Knowlton, Huber).

HOUSEHOLD AND STRUCTURAL INSECTS

WESTERN SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE (Reticulitermes hesperus) - CALIFORNIA - Medium infestation of adults in house in Fresno, Fresno County. (Cal. Coop. Rpt.)

ANTS - OKLAHOMA - Unidentified species causing some concern in homes in Cleveland County. (Okla. Coop. Sur.). TEXAS - Camponotus spp. caused concern in home in Williamson County. (Wakefield).

CLUSTER FLY (Pollenia rudis) - UTAH - Numerous in home in Ogden, Weber County. (Knowlton).

CLOVER MITE (Bryobia praetiosa) - UTAH - Entered 2 homes in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County. (Knowlton).

STORED-PRODUCT INSECTS

POTATO TUBERWORM (Gnorimoschema operculella) - PENNSYLVANIA - Infested stored potatoes in a large commercial plant in Columbia County. (Gesell, Jan. 31).

BENEFICIAL INSECTS

BENEFICIAL WEEVILS - OREGON - Curculionids infesting dodder collected in midsummer of 1961 at Milton-Freewater, Umatilla County, have been identified as Smicronyx sculpticollis and S. interruptus. Determination by D. M. Anderson. (Every).

LADY BEETLES - OKLAHOMA - Activity increasing in small grain fields in southwest and north central areas. (Okla. Coop. Sur.).

A PARASITIC ICHNEUMON (Campoplex frustranea) - MARYLAND - This species reared from an olethreutid moth, Rhyacionia rigidana, which infested Austrian pine at Harmons, Anne Arundel County, on June 17, 1960. Determined by L. M. Walkley. (U. Md., Ent. Dept.).

PARASITIC HYMENOPTERONS - ARKANSAS - Parasites now found in small numbers in small grain and legume fields in northwestern part of State. (Ark. Ins Sur.).

DAMSEL BUGS (Nabis spp.) - OKLAHOMA - Becoming common in small grain fields in southwest and north central areas. (Okla. Coop. Sur.).

MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

AN APHID (Essigella knowltoni) - WYOMING - Collected for the first time in State by Dr. G. F. Knowlton on September 11, 1941, in Grand Canyon of Snake River, Lincoln County, on *Pinus* sp. Recently determined by Dr. F. C. Hottes. (Knowlton).

ALDER FLEA BEETLE (*Altica ambiens*) - CALIFORNIA - Large colonies appeared on many hosts at Hoopa, Humboldt County. (Cal. Coop. Rpt.).

IMPORTED FIRE ANT (*Solenopsis saevissima richteri*) - TEXAS - Fort Bend and Chambers Countes reported infested for first time during January. Infestations small in both instances and treatments were applied. (PPC, So. Reg.).

AN ANT (*Monomorium destructor*) - NEW YORK - Collected on October 16, 1961, at Dansville, Steuben County, by Howard A. Swansen, Horticultural Inspector. Det. by M. R. Smith. This is the first collection of the species in the State. It is doubtful, however, if the species will survive out-of-doors in New York. (Page). This introduced species has previously been recorded in Florida and Tennessee.

FRUIT FLIES - FLORIDA - McPhail traps in Miami, Dade County, yielded one specimen of *Anastrepha interrupta* on November 11 and December 21, 1961. PAPAYA FRUIT FLY (*Toxotrypana curvicauda*) collected in McPhail traps at Sarasota, Sarasota County, on November 11, and at Miami Beach, Dade County, on November 9, 1961. (Todd, Yax, Brewton).

A SLUG (*Arion hortensis*) - CALIFORNIA - Reported for first time in yard at Sacramento, Sacramento County; infestation medium. (Cal. Coop. Rpt.).

CORRECTION

CEIR 12(2):24 - Cryptophlebia ombrodelta (a leaf roller moth), should read Cryptophlebia ombrodelta (*an olethreutid moth*).

LIGHT TRAP COLLECTIONS

	Agrotis ipsilon	Feltia subterranea
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Charleston 2/12-18	1	19

ADDITIONAL NOTES

ALFALFA WEEVIL (*Hypera postica*) - GEORGIA - Eggs, larvae and adults present in alfalfa fields in Wilkes, Clarke and Bartow Counties. Light feeding damage in the above mentioned counties. (Johnson, Huggins).

HAWAIIAN INSECT NOTES

The following reports were submitted by the Hawaiian Entomological Society and were abstracted from the "Notes and Exhibitions" in the minutes of the January 15, 1962, meeting.

The Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London, advised that further study of the noctuid moth known in Hawaii as *Hypena jussalis* Walker shows it to be *H. strigata* F. This species was introduced into Hawaii from Southern Rhodesia and Kenya in 1957 and is now well established and causing severe defoliation of lantana (*Lantana camara* var. *aculeata*), a noxious weed pest. Large numbers of another NOCTUID (*Catabena esula*) were found feeding on lantana plants at Kohala, Island of Hawaii, in January 1962. One plant about a foot high, had over 50 larvae. Many plants were completely denuded of foliage by *C. esula* and *H. strigata* larvae. (Yoshioka, Krauss).

A PARASITIC ENCYRTID (*Gyranusa* n. sp.) was reared from specimens of MEXICAN MEALYBUG (*Phenacoccus gossypii*) which were collected at Mapulehu, Molokai, on November 6, 1961. Det. by P. H. Timberlake. Mr. Timberlake stated that the *Gyranusa* sp. collected at Mapulehu was similar to *G. claripennis*, but distinct. This parasite appears to have been present in Hawaii for a number of years, although it has been previously collected in Hawaii but once. Fullaway collected this parasite from an unspecified mealybug on Oahu in 1945. This is the first parasite of *Phenacoccus gossypii* to be reported from Hawaii and a new island record for *Gyranusa* sp. Two specimens of another ENCYRTID (*Apoanagyrus californicus*) were collected sweeping roadside vegetation at Ewa, Oahu, on January 9, 1962, by J. W Beardsley. This species was reported once previously from specimens collected near Koko Head, Oahu, in 1934 by O. H. Swezey. It presumably attacks *Phenacoccus solani* in Hawaii although it has not been reared from that host as yet in the State. A single specimen of a COCCINELLID (*Hyperaspis fimbriolata*) was collected on *Atriplex* at Ewa, Oahu, on January 9, 1962, by J. W Beardsley. This species was reported once before from near Lahaina, Maui, in 1954, and it appears to have been purposely introduced into Hawaii in 1906 by Koebele. This is a new island record for the species. About 20 specimens of a CHRYSOMELID (*Monoxia* sp., possibly *minuta*) were collected by sweeping *Atriplex semibaccata* along a roadside on Ewa Plantation near Barbers Point, Oahu, and larvae of the beetle were found feeding as leaf miners on the plant. The collections were made during the last month. Det. by G. B. Vogt. (Beardsley).

Evidence seems to indicate that the LEAFHOPPER (*Protalebrella brasiliensis*) has become established in Hawaii. Two single light trap records have previously been reported; September 30, 1960, and July 17, 1961. During the past month, 5 additional specimens were taken in a light trap and 3 by sweeping grass and weeds on the Public Health Service Quarantine Station at Honolulu, Oahu. As the insect builds up in numbers, it will probably move out into other areas. A single specimen of a MOSQUITO (*Aedes vexans nocturnus*) was taken in a light trap on January 2, 1962, operated on the Public Health Service Quarantine Station, Honolulu, Oahu. As soon as the discovery was made, steps were undertaken to determine how the mosquito might have arrived and whether it is established in Hawaii. Larval surveys of the harbor and airport areas to January 15 have failed to disclose any breeding. It is thought that the specimen might have been a stray off a ship or aircraft and is not established in Hawaii. This mosquito is a common pest species in many areas of the west and south Pacific. (Joyce)

SOUTHERN GREEN STINK BUG (*Nezara viridula*) is now well established in the Kaimuki area and has also been reported from Makaha Valley in the Waianae area. (Hardy).

A TACHINID FLY (*Achaetoneura archippivora*) emerged from larvae of a LAWN ARMYWORM (*Spodoptera mauritia acronyctoides*) that were infesting lawns in the U. S. Navy housing area (Manana Capehart) near the north edge of the middle loch of Pearl Harbor. Det. by J W. Beardsley. There are 248 housing units with Bermuda grass lawns about 2 years old. Biological control of the armyworm in the area was very good; chemical controls were not needed. Similar control has occurred at the Marine Corps Air Station in Kaneohe. It is estimated that $150.00 per day was being spent at 3 large naval activities for labor and chemicals to treat lawns for armyworms. The biological control already established allowed for the money to be saved and spent for other purposes. A SPIDER (Cheirocanthium diversum) bit a serviceman at Halsey Terrace near Salt Lake, Oahu, on December 14, 1961. Swelling was present in the bitten arm of the man for about 12 hours, but the pain at the site where the venom was injected disappeared in 2 hours. (Clagg).

Preliminary surveys indicate that the twig-boring BARK BEETLE (Xyleborus morstatti), that was found for the first time recently in Hawaii at Kailau, Oahu, is not present on neighbor islands, and, to protect the coffee industry on Hawaii, a ban on the movement of all woody plants to that island was imposed. The movement of woody plants to islands other than Hawaii is subject to precautionary atmospheric fumigation with methyl bromide, vacuum fumigation if found infested. X. morstatti was determined by Dr. Stephen Wood. (Davis).

STATUS OF SOME IMPORTANT INSECTS IN THE UNITED STATES

YELLOW-MARGINED LEAF BEETLE (*Microtheca ochroloma* Stal)

Economic Importance: An introduced pest, this chrysomelid was first found in the United States in Mobile County, Alabama, in the spring of 1947. The pest has since spread to 22 additional counties in 4 states. Crucifers grown in late winter and spring months have been particularly injured in the infested Gulf States. Adults make small, irregularly shaped holes in the leaves and feed on the leaf margins. Larvae feed on leaves and terminal growth.

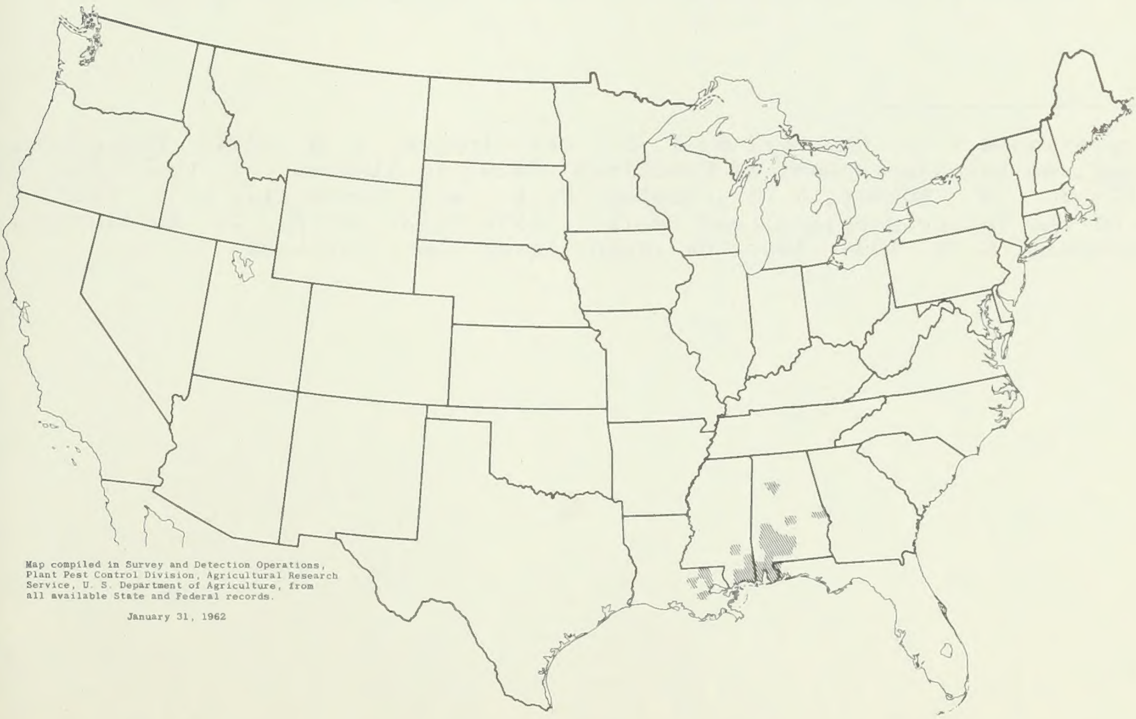
Distribution: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and the United States (see map below).

Hosts: Light to severe infestations have been recorded on cabbage, collard, mustard, turnip and radish. It has also been recorded on potato and some native plants of the Primrose Family (Primulaceae). In Uruguay, it is listed as an important pest of truck gardens including such crops as watercress, turnip and cabbage.

Life History and Habits: Injury is caused by both larvae and adults feeding on leaves of the host. In the United States, the adults appear in November. Some larvae may also be present at that time, but populations of both adults and larvae are heavier later in the season. The decline of infestations in June indicates aestivation of this species during the hot, summer months.

DISTRIBUTION OF YELLOW-MARGINED LEAF BEETLE

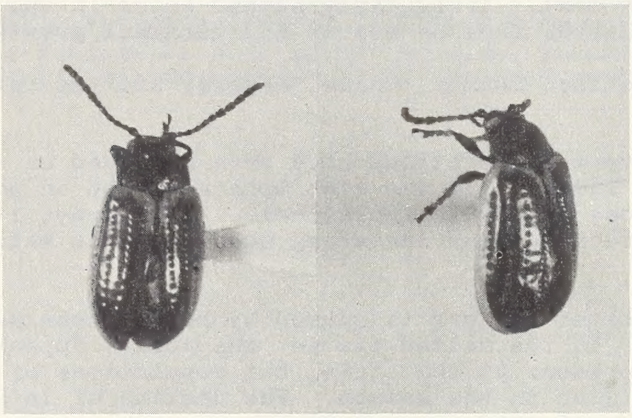
(*Microtheca ochroloma* Stal)



Map compiled in Survey and Detection Operations, Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, from all available State and Federal records.

January 31, 1962

Description: ADULT - Approximately 5.08 mm. long and about half as wide. Elytra, brown with a conspicuous pale-yellow or white margin on which are four rows of deep pits. Third tarsal segment bilobed without a large, broad tooth at the base of each tarsal claw. Head, black. (Prepared in Survey and Detection Operations in cooperation with other ARS agencies). CEIR 12(8):2-23-62.



Adults of Yellow-margined Leaf Beetle (*Microtheca ochroloma*)

Major references: 1. Chamberlin, F. S., and Tippins, H. H. 1948. *Microtheca ochroloma*, an Introduced Pest of Crucifers, Found in Alabama. J. Econ. Ent. (41 41(6):979-80. 2. Rohwer, K. S., Guyton, F. E., and Chamberlin, F. S. 1953. Status of the Yellow-Margined Leaf Beetle. CEIR 3(12):194-5. 3. Ruffinelli, A., and Carbonell, C. S. 1944. Asoc. de Ingen. Agron. Rev. 16(1):25.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID